

End-of-Clock Pathway Guidance School Closure

The pathway guidance documents are intended to help districts and schools understand the Accountability Clock pathways outlined in the Education Accountability Act of 2009. Please send any comments or questions to Nate Goss at Goss_N@cde.state.co.us.

		District Pathway ☑ School Pathway ☑
Overview of Pathway	Pathway Definition	School closure includes the following scenarios: Full closure: School closes permanently. There are no longer any students at the school and the school code is "retired." Partial closure: School no longer serves a particular grade span (Elementary, Middle or High). For example, a K-12 school no longer serves high school grades (9-12), or a K-8 school no longer serves middle school grades (6-8). Phase out: The school is slowly closed over more than one school year; eventually there are no students at the school and the school code is retired. The phase out timeline for a high school could take four years, for example. The above closure options could be combined with opening a new school. A number of criteria must be met for the new school to be approved. School closure does not include the following scenarios: Combining schools under a single school code. For example, a middle school and high school combining under a single school code does not count as school closure. Reconfiguring grade spans into different schools.



	Colorado statutory reference	If a district fails to make substantial progress under its turnaround plan or has been in the accredited with priority improvement plan category or lower for five consecutive years, the State Review Panel may evaluate the school district and recommend: "That one or more of the district public schools be closed." C.R.S. § 22-11-209(2)(a)(I)(E) If a school fails to make adequate progress under its turnaround plan or continues to operate under a priority improvement or turnaround plan for more than five years, the State Review Panel may evaluate the school and recommend: "That the public school be closed or, with regard to a district charter school or an institute charter school, that the public school's charter be revoked." C.R.S. § 22-11-210(5)(a)(V)
	What is non-negotiable?	The district or institute must develop a school closure plan that implements evidence-based practices to ensure students are fully supported during their transition to another school. The closure plan requirements are outlined in statute: C.R.S. § 22-11-307(5). For charter schools, additional requirements around the non-renewal or revocation of a charter by its authorizer are detailed in C.R.S. § 22-30.5-110 & 110.3; § 22-30.5-511 & 511.3.
	What is flexible?	During the school closure process, there is flexibility around if and how the school creates an incentive structure for staff to stay during the year(s) prior to school closure. Incentives may include additional professional development, bonus pay, or other mechanisms to retain staff during school closure. Additionally, schools may choose to promote incentive options for students to stay at the school during the year(s) prior to school closure—for example, through concurrent enrollment opportunities. While communication to students, parents, staff and the surrounding community about the closure process is required, there is flexibility around how communication materials are specialized to fit the local context and different audiences.



	What other pathways can this be combined with?	This pathway is not combined with other pathways due to the nature of school closure.
Rationale for Selecting this Pathway	For which causes of underperformance might this pathway be selected?	This pathway might be selected due to financial insolvency, low enrollment, staff turnover, or availability of better educational options for students.
Governance Implications	What governance and oversight structures are associated with this pathway?	In addition to the non-negotiable statutory requirements around school closure described above, school districts and the Charter School Institute may provide oversight through their own local closure policies and procedures.
	What is the role of the local board in implementing this strategy? For charters, what are the roles of the charter school governing board and the authorizing board in effectively implementing this strategy?	Local Board of Education: The local board of education should oversee and enforce any school district policies and procedures related to closing a school. These may include: notifying the parents/guardian of students attending the school, notifying school staff, notifying the community, monitoring the management of finances and assets, transitioning facilities, and monitoring reporting needs, among other requirements specific to that district or school. Charters: The charter school governing board and authorizing board will advise the closing charter school as to closure requirements in the charter contract and the authorizer policies and procedures on closure and disposition of assets.
Funding Considerations	What are the financial considerations associated with this strategy?	The financial considerations are dependent upon the specifics of the closure approach the district selects and may include the following: Staffing/master agreement considerations Stakeholder engagement Student/family transition support Facilities usage and transitions



		 Staff incentives Costs to transport students, if applicable. Any costs to implement the closure plan
Resources	What resources would be helpful to look at if considering this pathway?	More information about the closure pathway is available in the closure pathway rubric document on the Accountability Clock website. To see materials from State Board of Education hearings for schools and districts proposing a pathway, visit the State Board Accountability Actions website.
CDE Contact Information	Who at CDE should a district contact for more information about this pathway?	Nate Goss, Goss N@cde.state.co.us School & District Accountability Manager School & District Transformation